white boards prohibiting trespassers, and threatening prosecution—no spring guns and man traps within the tide mark of the sea. But there he finds other obstacles and annoyances. He does not choose to violate decency by denuding himself in sight of others, particularly females, and yet it is difficult for him to find a secluded spot, or to catch a moment in which there is not somebody in the way. Patiently does he loiter along the beach or rest him on

"'A glutty stane,
Green wi' the dew o' the jaupin' main,'

in the hopes of seeing the coast clear of strollers, but in vain. One troop of ladies, or of 'bairns' women' with flocks of children, succeeds another almost without intermission, and he may wait hours before he finds an interval in which no gentle parasol-bearer or little gatherer of shells is within eye shot. At length, the wished-for opportunity occurs. Hurriedly and apprehensively, like one about to commit some horrid crime, does he strip and get into the water. But ten to one but he has half a mile to wade among stones and seawreck before he can get deeper than the knee; and long before he get into deep water, his feet are bleeding—his legs gartered with tangle, and his teeth chattering with cold. The ablution performed—out he comes faster than he went in, in spite of stones and seaweed—but, perhaps, only to find that his clothes have been floated away or stolen, or to shock and put to flight some of the fair promenaders.

"Such are a few of the *disagreeables* of seabathing for the million. No doubt, bathing-boxes are to be had at some favoured spots, from which a plunge can be effected comfortably and decently, but they are not to be found at every man's door, nor is the use of them to be had at a price which poor people can often afford to pay.

"If the difficulties of cold-bathing are great, what must we say of warm-bathing? Why, so far is the luxury of the warm-bath out of reach of the working-classes, that we are convinced two-thirds of them toil from the cradle to the grave without ever enjoying it. It is a costly luxury; the price in private establishments being usually from a shilling to half-a-crown, and few mechanics can afford to part even with a shilling as often as the bath would do them good. As to attempting to procure the warm-bath at home, it is never thought of, except when disease makes it necessary, and for the sufficient reason that it is not an easy matter to accomplish. A small-limbed child may be bathed without much trouble—bating a little squalling; and many a cold, we believe, is cured in this way among the children of the poorer classes; but when full-grown people are to be immersed under the domestic roof, what a job it is! A birth in the poor man's house is nothing to it. How the children stare at the mysterious preparations! the largest tub is brought out—all the pots and kettles are put in requisition, and anxious precaution taken against deluging the floor. Then, the preparations being completed, and the gaping urchins sent off, the operation commences. But it is easier commenced than finished. Perhaps a six-foot man has to get himself crammed into a tub, already nearly full of half-scalding water, and not big enough, at any rate, to hold half his bulk, though he should coil himself up like a serpent. Then, what splashing, what knocking of knees and elbows, till John Meiklejohn jumps out, partly unwetted and partly par-boiled—declaring he will never again try the hot-bath at home, though his rheumatisms should stick to him all his days. The mistress, too, declares, that so long as there is any virtue in doctors' drugs, she will have no more such doings in her house; and to crown the whole, the tenant of the house below comes up, and complains that she has had a *spate* of water sent down on her."

The following observations are from the *Aberdeen Herald*:—

"To obviate the former class of these difficulties, which exist in this town as well as in Edinburgh, and to put an end to what people residing or walking near the Wellington-bridge must regard as a nuisance—open bathing by grown-up lads,—it may be necessary for the Bathing Committee, after effecting their [illegible] a swimming-bath in the river. An awning or shed, with sideboards, and a bottom sunk to the proper depth, is all that is necessary, and the admission might be by season tickets, sold at a cheap rate. Perhaps, some individual might be induced to get up such a bath as a private speculation. Besides promoting decency, it would be exceedingly advantageous in affording boys and young men a *safe* opportunity of learning the useful and healthy art of swimming.

"Some objections have, we understand, been taken to the use of engine-water for the hot baths, and indeed, to the plan of having baths in different parts of the city. It is argued that the engine-water will not be procured at the times when it is most required—and that, *perhaps*, the saving of expense, is, after all, not worth considering. These objections, we have no doubt, will be duly weighed by the Committee; but for our own part, we are inclined to think that they are not very insuperable. Taking into account the immense quantity of hot water that is thrown out from some of the public works, and the high temperature at which the boilers must be kept up till the very moment of stopping, it will not be difficult, we think, to make arrangements for the convenience of all classes. The water can easily be tested, and its purity established beyond the cavils of ignorance or prejudice; and as to the saving of expense, we believe it will be found, on inquiry, to be so very great as to shew that the scheme of cheap baths—baths at a penny or twopence—are impracticable unless engine-water be used.

"The objections to the plan of having the baths in different quarters of the city are exceedingly futile, and must not be listened to. It is said that, keeping up separate establishments will entail too much expense, and that one grand place in the centre of the city would be both more attractive and more economical. We do not admit the truth of either assertions. Each establishment—if there is to be more than one—will be large enough to give ample employment to an old couple or two in cleaning out the baths, washing towels, &c.; and, if a certain amount of work has to be done, there will be little more expense in doing it at two, three, or four places, than at one. Then, again, we have no faith in the attractiveness of a large central establishment. The novelty of the thing might cause a run to it for a time, but it would fall off, and the people would sink into their old Mrs. M'Clarty notions of staying away, because '*they could not be fashed to go to a distance.*' It is utility and not show that we want in our public baths; and we are anxious to bring them as near as possible to every man's door, and make the rate of charge exceedingly low, so that no one may have a shadow of excuse for not using them. There is an ample sea-beach here for bathing in the summer, but how many, even of the middle and upper classes, neglect to avail themselves of it, just because 'they cannot be fashed' to go so far."

MOON'S PATENT CHIMNEYS.

At this season, when the fire-side is so essential to comfort, a notice of any improvement in the construction of chimneys may not be considered out of place.

We have recently observed the enrolment of a patent taken out by Mr. Moon for flues of a circular form, and although we are perfectly aware that the same form has been patented many times before our publication was in existence, we do not think that any other plans have embraced the important principle of bonding in the materials with the general work, a desideratum of such importance, that the absence of such mode of construction has been fatal to the general adoption of the subjects of previous patents.

We consider the matter of so much consequence, that we have exemplified it by the annexed illustrations of the main features of the patent, in which it will be observed that although bricks of various forms are requisite for [illegible] will be found simplified to the greatest possible extent.

It is evident that in the construction of ordinary rectangular flues there are no fixed principles used in forming their most important parts, viz. their throats and gatherings. It is universally known that flues are mostly marked 14 in. by 9 in., with a half-brick dividing between flue and flue, but at their diversions or gatherings the flues are mostly crippled and diminished, whereas in the method set forth these irregularities are entirely obviated, as every flue is so perfectly complete in itself that in a series of flues, each may be carried up or taken down without interference with, or injury to, any adjacent flue.

Mr. Moon seems to have considered the whole subject-matter of chimneys, and has applied remedies for their present numerous defects; he has commenced (as all should) at the foundation; he gives us a bar of a peculiar formation in fact it is an iron girder upon a small scale this bar is furnished with hooks for a soot cloth, and has dowells to receive two bearing bars which are also provided with hooks for a soot bag; these bearing-bars are destined to receive the moulded throat-lumps, which form the contraction with a most perfect and gradual receptacle for the smoke on its first emission, very different from the present gathering which are in most instances extremely irregular and leave far too much space for cold air; on these throat lumps commences a cylindrical flue, each course of which is formed of four bricks consisting of headers and stretchers alternately, by which is effected a most perfect union with the general work, as well as a diminution in the number of vertical joints, for the bonding courses are without any external vertical joint. Now as the present old description of flue requires seven bricks to each course, it will be seen that the number of bricks used in Mr. Moon's flues is numerically only four-sevenths as many, and we may add that the old form could only be tolerated as allowing just sufficient space for the poor sweeper to exercise his miserable and degraded occupation; but, thanks to a more enlightened age, such a provision is no longer necessary. The best form for strength and emission of smoke is now the principal object.

We have now arrived with Mr. Moon as high as the chimney-shaft, and to this adjunct of a building, so important both with respect to appearance and safety from effects of wind, we find much consideration has been given; instead of connecting the flues, by which a large surface is presented to the wind, every flue of the shaft is perfectly distinct, so as to allow the wind to pass freely between shaft and shaft, the forms of which are various. We have shewn in the engravings those which may be thought desirable; they are in their plans or horizontal sections, octagonal, hexagonal and circular, while some of them are of a square form, with their angles merely taken off. It may be observed those of the hexagonal plan require only three bricks to a course, or twelve bricks to a lineal foot in altitude, the present rectangular flue requiring twenty-eight bricks, which shews sufficient practical advantage, independently of external form. In addition to all these numerous advantages, Mr. Moon has constructed a metallic cap, and if it effect the objects for which it is designed, those who think proper to avail themselves of its use will have no smoky chimneys in future. This cap differs entirely from every other kind now in use; it will not present an unsightly appearance either in its application to new or to old shafts; the substantial material of which it is made will render it free from the objections arising from the great reverberation of sound so generally complained of, and which so frequently compels the removal of the present unsubstantial and unsightly contrivances made of thin sheets of iron, zinc, or tin, in the shape of funnels, cowls, and other external addenda to chimneys, none of which can be very suitably added to buildings, and which, from their fragile nature, often need renewal, attended by considerable expense and inconvenience, besides the frequency of the removal of such contrivances by the action of wind or by sweeping machines.

This subject being one of considerable importance in building, we shall on a future [illegible]